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COLORADO.

Third Biennial Convention of the Colorado Association of the Deaf a Success

STRONG RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Brief Summary of the Proceedings—Picnic at Crystal Lake, Col.

Specialty Reported for the JOURNAL.

DENVER, COL., Aug. 17, 1908.—The sessions of the Third Biennial Convention of the Colorado State Association of the Deaf were held in the Assembly Hall of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, beginning Thursday afternoon, August 13th. About one hundred of the Colorado deaf were present, together with a few from neighboring States, and more than one half of these were ladies.

President George W. Veditz occupied the chair, and after reading the official call, introduced Rev. Christian F. Reiser, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, who offered prayer, Dr. W. K. Argo, Superintendent of the State School for the Deaf and Blind, interpreting.

Then followed a series of addresses by prominent business men of Denver, which kept the audience in rapt attention.

Lieutenant Governor Harper, after welcoming the Convention on behalf of the State, dwelt with mingled seriousness and pleasing humor upon the subject of how fortunate are they who cannot hear the disagreeable things of life. He had been invited to the Pumpkin Pie Celebration at Longmont, Col., but preferred attending the Convention to pumpkin pie. The acting Governor won a hearty applause by his encouraging words.

Henry E. Lindsey, City Attorney, representing Mayor Speer, opened his remarks by stating that as a lawyer and legal fighter he now had the greatest advantage of his life in that for once he could say what he liked and not be answered back—that is, to his consciousness. The City Attorney further committed himself on the subject of marriage, voicing his sentiments regarding the gentler sex by declaring that were he to begin life over again he would certainly choose a deaf and dumb girl in preference to the phonographic type of women.

Striking a chord of sympathy in every heart present who has, and can hear the melody of music, was the silent rendering of "America" in concert in the sign-language by Misses Edna Drumm, Sadie M. Young, Edith Williams and Ada Beasley. With eager faces and bodies bent forward to catch every motion the Convention listened to the silent song, and when it was done they applauded with genuine wholeheartedness, while off to one side a little woman who could talk and hear held her handkerchief to her eyes and wept in sympathy.

President E. L. Scholtz, in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, said that not only was the Convention welcome to the use of the building at the third meeting, but that the chamber held out a cordial invitation to the association to meet in its halls in the future. Mr. Scholtz declared that he felt his own ignorance keenly because he was not able to address the audience in their own language.

Dwelling upon the subject of the necessity of men of State interesting themselves in men of religion, Father Hugh L. McMenamin, pastor of the Immaculate Conception Cathedral, interested his hearts in the serious things of life.

While this name did not appear on the programme for the opening session, Rev. J. H. Cloud, of St. Louis, was invited by the president to address the assembly. Mr. Cloud came direct from New Orleans, to meet in conference the leaders of the Colorado Association,

Rev. Cloud spoke upon the topic "Ephphatha," saying it was the keynote to harmony and good feeling.

Mr. Veditz then invited Dr. Argo, Superintendent of the State School, to make a few remarks. His reception was most enthusiastic, many of those present having been at some time under his instruction.

The closing of the first day's meeting was marked by a brief period given to business. President Veditz appointed as a Committee on Resolutions, M. J. Kestner, Chairman, F. L. Reid and G. W. Veditz.

The Convention adjourned with a brief prayer by Rev. Mr. Cloud.

Arrayed in their Sunday best, the delegates were entertained by the Denver Association of the Deaf, in the beautiful parlors of the Albany Hotel, Thursday evening, from 8 to 10:30, and all had a very pleasant time talking over school days, etc. In a side room delicious punch was served during the entire evening. Prominent Denver hearing people dropped in during the reception to meet and converse with the deaf.

Friday morning convention business was slow in starting, and it was near 10:30 when President Veditz opened the proceedings.

Rev. Jas. H. Cloud offered prayer.

After roll call and reading of minutes of the previous Convention, President Veditz delivered his address in forceful and graceful signs:

ADDRESS

delivered by G. W. Veditz, President of the Colorado State Association of the Deaf, at its Third Convention, Denver, August 14th, 1908:

To the Members of the Colorado State Association of the Deaf:

It becomes my pleasant duty for the third time to come to address you as president of your Association. This Association is now four years old and is assembled in its third biennial convention. Though young it is active, progressive and wide-awake for the welfare of the State, and gives promise of, in time, becoming a power that must be reckoned with in all matters relating to their advancement.

THE 1910 WORLD'S CONGRESS.

At the beginning let me felicitate you upon the prospect of being among the hosts of what will perhaps be the greatest gathering of the educated adult deaf ever assembled in any one place—the great World's Congress that is to meet in Colorado Springs in 1910.

Your invitation extended to the National Association to meet at the Springs in 1910 was unanimously accepted. Later the National Executive Committee designated this convention a World's Congress and extended a cordial invitation to our foreign brethren to attend. Later still, it further designated the convention as a Constitutional Convention, at which one of the great questions agitating the American deaf was to be definitely settled.

Already interest in this great 1910 meeting has become national. Deaf-mutes everywhere are planning to come. In several States delegates have already been appointed.

In behooves us, therefore, to make corresponding preparations. When an honored friend visits us we put on our best attire, set our table with the best we have for his refreshment, give him the best room in our house, put on our most cheerful countenance, and otherwise endeavor to express our pleasure at having him with us.

Let a similar spirit actuate us before, during and after 1910. Let our reception be such that when our guests leave us they will leave with regret, and with their memories enriched by a throng of pleasing and profitable incidents.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION.

At your present convention there are a number of important subjects that should enlist your attention. For instance, there is our constitution. In two, at least, of its articles it is inconsistent and contradictory and in several others it should be modified. I would suggest that committees of five of our most experienced members be appointed to carefully revise the Constitution and By-Laws, and to submit a report at your next convention in 1910.

INCORPORATION.

A further matter is the incorporation of the Association according to the laws of Colorado. If we are to accumulate a fund and acquire standing in the eyes of the law we should incorporate, and I would recommend the appointment of a committee for the purpose.

TWO GREAT ISSUES.

There are two issues of paramount importance that are now engrossing the attention of the American deaf, and whose accomplishment will have a profound influence upon their future welfare.

The first of these is the removal of the rule in the regulations laid down by the Civil Service Commission, barring the deaf from taking examinations for positions in the several Civil departments of the government.

The second is the union of the American deaf in a great federation under the National Association of the Deaf.

With both of these issues you are more or less familiar.

THE CIVIL SERVICE DISCRIMINATION.

Had the rule barring the deaf from examinations for positions in the Civil Service stopped then and there in its probable effects, the deaf could have dismissed the matter with equanimity, though they would have the justest possible cause to resent the stigma put upon them. But, as I pointed out at the meeting of the Gallaudet Alumni at Washington, in June, 1907, and as I had previously noted in my address delivered at Norfolk, July 4th following, to have the United States Government fluncheon come to our aid, and thus to have the deafness as a disability that rendered us ineligible for its service, would be but the first ripple in an ever widening circle of waves of prejudice that would eventually close every avenue of skilled employment now open to us in the manufacturing, commercial and professional world.

The fight against this ruling thus assumed all the features of a battle for self-preservation.

Every pressure was brought to bear upon the Civil Service Commission to rescind the rule. The President was appealed to. Senators, Congressmen, Governors, and other persons of national standing and influence came to our aid. Never before have the deaf been so thoroughly aroused, never before have they been so of one mind, never before did they work so in unison.

But all these efforts have so far been unavailing in directly removing the rule. The President declined to interfere, but in a letter to myself the commission made one important concession, and this was that should department heads so order, deaf-mutes would be admitted for examinations for positions in the departments concerned.

This was a partial victory, and by yielding this concession the Commission shifted the responsibility for the discrimination from its own shoulders upon the chiefs of the various departments. And thus the matter stands.

Give up the fight as has been counseled? Shrug our shoulders and say "What's the use?" NEVER.

I am confident we shall secure the removal of this discrimination. Nor shall we stop there. I am confident that in reaction in our favor the covert discrimination in the matter of appointing deaf-mutes who have passed the examinations and that has been exercised against us for years will be very greatly lessened. I even believe that with properly directed concerted action on our part further concessions will be secured directly favoring the deaf for appointment to positions they can fill, and that not only will the number obtaining appointments in Washington, be increased, but that the deaf will obtain employment in every large Post Office and Custom House in the country.

It is an issue that is well worth fighting for, well worth considerable sacrifice on the part of every individual deaf-mute. I would recommend the appointment of a committee by your Association to act in concert with whatever plan of campaign may be adopted and promulgated by the National Association.

THE FEDERATION OF THE DEAF.

The second issue referred to, the federation of the deaf, is one with which you are perhaps not so familiar.

It is a movement directly connected with the National Association. The suggestion to effect a federation of the deaf that would result in a just apportionment of membership in the National Association and its constituent associations was first made by Thomas Francis Fox in 1899, at Washington, D. C. The suggestion to make this federation a union of State associations was first made by myself in the *National Exponent* in 1894. I have since then consistently argued for a federation upon this basis in papers read in Philadelphia in 1896, in a paper prepared for the St. Paul Convention in 1899, and I spoke for it at St. Louis in 1904, and finally last year I drafted, to serve as a man of straw, the "plan" submitted at Norfolk. The present popular interest in the "federation plan" may be taken to date from the publication in May a year ago, of the plan submitted at Norfolk. That plan was merely tentative. It was not the least pretended to be a finished work, but was intended only to arouse the interest of the deaf in the matter. In this it has succeeded, as State convention after State convention has taken up the subject and appointed representatives with full power to act at Colorado Springs in 1910, when the matter will come to a head.

A committee of fifteen representative deaf-mutes from as many States is now at work on a "federation plan" that will be submitted in 1910. I have the honor to be ex-officio chairman of the Committee, and am therefore in a position to assure you that the work is being carefully and conscientiously done. When in final shape the plan, as submitted, will be one that will have the approval of a majority of this committee of fifteen. They are going to the subject from all sides, about, above and underneath, and their report as ultimately decided upon will be one the several State associations and the 1910 Convention itself can accept with a clear conscience.

I would recommend the appointment of a delegation of five or seven by your Association, vested with full discretionary powers to represent you at the Constitutional Convention of the National Association of the Deaf, at Colorado Springs, in 1910. In concluding this topic of federation, I beg leave to quote the following excerpt from my communication to the committee and detailing the advantages of such a union as they appeared to me:

1. An amalgamation of the various State associations, and thereby increased membership and greater consonance with the claims implied in the name "The National Association of the Deaf."

2. Greater power and effectiveness because of greater numbers.

3. Juster distribution of the voting privilege and an elimination of the preponderance of the local element, wherever the convention may be held.

A real union of the American deaf, which will place them in a position to make a resolute and united stand in all matters where their welfare is concerned,—educational, industrial, social, political or otherwise.

This last is the supreme aim we should hold in mind. The wisest possible plan of federation will not bring about the millennium. Our handicap in the race of life will not be any the less. But a well-conceived federation will serve to unite us better than has been the case in the past.

A NATIONAL SANITARIUM FOR THE DEAF
It has within recent years become quite a fad for State Associations of the Deaf to start funds for the maintenance of homes for the Aged and Infirm Deaf in their respective States.

New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio already have such homes. Illinois has a "home fund" near the \$5,000 mark. Missouri has the nucleus of such a fund and Indiana is making a start. The Gallaudet Home in New York has a large endowment. I am unable to recall the exact amount but it is around \$150,000. In Pennsylvania and Ohio, however, the homes are without such and income-yielding fund, and are directly supported by the deaf of these States.

These home funds serve a useful purpose. They give the deaf a noble object to think and work for, serve to unite them and to lessen the unhappy spirit of cliqueism that seems to affect the deaf in disproportionate measure, and, like the quality of mercy, they are twice blessed, blessing those that give and those that take.

On several years I have been advocating a NATIONAL HOME for the deaf. When we reflect that all told there are 50,000 true deaf-mutes in the United States; that of these 50,000 about 25,000 only are adults; and that of these 25,000 only about 15,000 only are men employed in gainful occupations the extravagance and wasted energy of these separate homes in the several States becomes apparent. It is the same as if a city of 50,000 should shoulder the burden of maintaining a separate home in each of 46 wards or precincts.

When such great organizations as the Woodmen of the World with over a million members enrolled, the Elks with nearly three hundred thousand, the Union Princes with I believe between fifty and sixty thousand, the letter carriers with seventy or eighty thousand, and who with such membership could much more reasonably support separate State homes, all have or are contemplating great national homes, the folly of separate homes for the deaf in the several States becomes more manifest still.

Nevertheless, I have editorially in the *Deaf American* and otherwise, always taken occasion to encourage such movements like that now in progress in Illinois. My contention is that at any future time these associations might dispose of their "home" properties, contribute the proceeds into a permanent fund, and use the income to send their *pro rata* of beneficiaries to a national home, thus preserving inviolate the object for which the original home was created.

The chief practical objection to a national home is the great distances prevailing in our country. But we should remember we are at the threshold only of the transit problem. The day does not seem so far distant when it will cost no more in time, and money to go from New York or Philadelphia to Los Angeles than it does to go to Chicago or St. Louis.

Nor should this philanthropy stop with the aged and infirm. There are those stricken with consumption, crippled by accident or otherwise incapacitated, and for these the "home" should be a *sanitarium*.

By general consent the ideal location for such sanitarium is Colorado.

There are some who cannot separate the idea of a "home" from a cabbage patch or potato-field to help sustain the inmates, and who, on this account, cry down Colorado, but this objection is trivial. A site of fifty or one hundred acres here, even though it produce no other crops than boulders and dornicks, is worth five hundred or one thousand acres of choice land elsewhere, when the main purpose of restoring health and prolonging life is considered.

I would therefore urge upon your association to begin a campaign of boosting for a *National Sanitarium of the Deaf*, to be located in Colorado. And this I urge not because Colorado is our home State and it would be a source of pride and gratification to us to have this National home here, but because of our forty-six States, Colorado, with its invigorating climate seems best fitted to become the site of such a national home and sanitarium.

It would be well also to begin with the accumulation of a fund of our own, whose income may be used to secure admission for our aged and infirm to such a future national home rather than to the Myron Stratton Home, which I believe would readily admit Colorado deaf-mutes.

AN ENDOWMENT FUND.

There should also be a general endowment fund.

This Association will never amount to anything unless it has MONEY. Its real work as an association should be done not during but between Conventions. They are going at merely the occasion of passing upon and approving or criticizing the work done since the adjournment of the preceding conventions.

There are a multitude of things this Association could and should attend to. For instance it should have a committee whose duty it should be to ascertain the address of every deaf-mute child below school age in the State, and to supply the parents with literature explaining in detail

the several methods of educating the deaf, and advocating that which has the endorsement of the educated adult American deaf at large—the Combined System.

It should be a committee whose task it should be to watch for and expose impostors who prey upon the sympathy of the public, by pretending to be deaf, and thus injure our own standing as citizens in the community.

It should have a lobbying committee to aid the authorities of the State School in such measures for the welfare of the School as they may seek to carry through the legislature.

It should have a committee whose duty it should be to aid deserving members of the Association, who have fallen upon evil days—sickness or lack of work, and help them tide over their distress.

It should have a vigilance committee ready at all times to correct erroneous notions and embracing all their interests concerning the deaf in the daily press, and thus endeavor to educate the public to a juster conception of the class.

There should also be an information bureau to which should be assigned the task of advising deaf-mutes from other States, who may wish to come to Colorado, as to suitable locations for homesteads, chances of obtaining occupation, etc., etc.

AN IDEAL ASSOCIATION.

An association that could and would maintain actively and intelligently work of the deaf and embracing all their interests would be ideal. It would be a difficult ideal to live up to. It would require self-abnegation on the part of the individual members, coherence on the part of the association as a whole, and a vastly more of the spirit of brotherhood than seems to prevail among us.

All these things will require not only intelligent wide-awake, energetic men and women, who will be willing to give time and thought to the duties thus imposed upon them, but they will also require money, and to become a really beneficent power among the deaf of the Centennial State, this Association should take steps toward the accumulation of a fund, whose income is to be devoted to all these objects.

I would suggest that my successor be authorized to appoint a committee to take up this matter of a fund. The several topics suggested in this address are herewith left to you for your consideration. They are the salient points that arrested my own attention, and seem to me well worth in every way your earnest attention and discussion.

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE WM. VEDITZ,
COLORADO SPRINGS, August 10, 1908.

The Committee on Nominations, consisting of Messrs. McGinnity, Tuskey, Reid, Yost and Speaker, then reported, and the election followed. A vote on the regular ticket presented by the committee was taken, and resulted in a victory therefor. The new officers elected are:

Max J. Kestner, President.

Fred. L. Reid, First Vice-President.

R. E. Maynard, Second Vice-President.

Stephen McGinnity, Secretary.

Frank Lessley, Treasurer.

Trustees—Messrs. Fred Nelson, James Tuskey, Misses Edna Drumm and Sadie Young.

The tellers were Messrs. Yost, Wm. Horton and C. Knudson.

Treasurer Lessley reported the condition of the funds. Messrs. Maynard, McGinnity and Nelson were appointed a committee to audit the books, and later reported the accounts correct.

Recess was taken until 2 o'clock P. M.

The newly-elected president, Max Kestner, occupied the chair at the afternoon session, which began with new business.

On motion duly presented and seconded, the president appointed Miss Edna Drumm, James Yost and Frank Lessley a Committee on Incorporation of the Association.

On motion, Messrs. McGinnity, Lessley and Kestner were appointed a committee to revise the Constitution and By-Laws.

The reading and discussion of papers followed.

Mr. Fred. L. Reid, of Denver, read a paper on the topic "Do Not Despise Little Things." While not directly concerning the deaf, the reading was interesting.

Mr. R. E. Maynard, of Colorado Springs, then read his paper, "Are the Deaf a Class of 'Undesirable Defectives'?" and was loudly applauded. The paper is herewith appended:

ARE THE DEAF A CLASS OF "UNDESIRABLE DEFECTIVES"? OR "THAT THE PUBLIC MAY KNOW."

(READ BEFORE THE COLORADO STATE ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, AUG. 14, 1908, BY ROBERT E. MAYNARD.)

FORTY-EIGHT years ago, in the City of Chicago, there occurred a convention of

American Citizens, "Assets of the Nation." They were wild-eyed, in many ways rude and uncouth; they wore ill-fitting clothes and slouch hats. It was a disorderly convention, whooping and howling and arguing and fighting. They spent a week without sleep, and thought little of food and clothing. All through the days and nights of the convention there were crowds and mobs raging through the streets. There was a perfect bedlam of arguments, hot and loud appeals. But this convention of men was enured with a great idea. They were determined that men should be free. After a week of disorder and turmoil they fired a cannon from the roof of the hall that "set the prairies on fire" with the name of Lincoln. We have but to look back so many years. Didn't Lincoln set men free?

There are no wild-eyed men at this convention of the deaf with principles they are determined to have declared in platform planks. It does not need a trained eye to sweep over the convention body assembled here to-day to prove the deaf are orderly and respectable. None the less the deaf are rapt in a great idea. They do not issue a call to arms to fight for right and freedom,—they issue a protest against the present discrimination of the Federal Government at Washington in classifying them as "undesirables" and "defectives."

Never was there an hour when the United States Government needed more to lift up its eyes and see in the higher education of the deaf one grand opportunity to better itself and its departments that value the system of an almost secret service, nor was there ever a time when the deaf, barred from enjoying the advantages of Civil Service legislation through competitive examination, as they are to-day, needed to form themselves into a powerful federation to demand of the government that the bar be removed which classifies all the deaf of the country, without regard to their education, intelligence and understanding, ability and skill in the arts and sciences, in the United States Civil Service list of "undesirables" and "defectives."—that is, classifying them as physical degenerates, with the feeble-minded, epileptic, insane, incorrigible, physically deformed and diseased, therefore not eligible to hold government office.

This is an infamous and unjust ruling, because the deaf have been educated in the public schools of the United States, and having received a good education and attained a high degree of excellence, on a par with their hearing brothers and sisters, they are entitled to share in equal measure the opportunities afforded by their mother country in open competition therefor, and any legislation or ruling of the President and his Civil Service Commission which debars a deaf person therefrom is an act in direct violation of the Federal Constitution of the United States, and is unconstitutional and void; and it behooves the deaf of the country to rise up at their State and National conventions and question the decision of the Civil Service Commission against them; and of the government's right to proceed under such decision in direct opposition to the Constitution.

Does the hearing of the deaf citizens form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity? Does it not encourage high education of the deaf, the desire for higher attainment, the hope to lead more successful and useful lives?

Does it not appear that the ruling of the President and his Commissioners, if they carelessly disregard the wishes of the majority of the States and their people, and act directly in opposition thereto, imposing an unconstitutional restriction upon the privileges of the deaf-mute citizens of the United States seeking competitive examination for government office, thereby infringing his liberty as guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, seem altogether wrong and improper?

I think so. And there are fifty thousand deaf-mutes in the United States, and three times as many more hearing friends of the deaf who think the same as I do.

Still quoting from the Constitution, Article XIV, Section 1:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This makes it plain that the deaf are citizens and as such they have all the rights and privileges vested in the Constitution. It seems strange that that which the Constitution denies to the States in order to preserve the strength and dignity of that document, a body of politicians supposed to—and under oath by virtue of holding office—live up to the Constitution, can bar out certain classes of citizens whom it pleases these politicians to classify under a list of undesirable "defectives," in which category it is a gratification to see the deaf included. It is the deaf, the dumb, and hard of hearing.

The purpose of the Civil Service Act, as declared in its title, is "to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States." It is the duty of the Commissioners to aid the President as he may request in preparing suitable rules for carrying the Act into effect; to make regulations to govern all examinations held under the provisions of the Act, and to make investigations and report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effect of the rules and regulations.

Oh, yes; under the above stipulations

the President and his Commission investigated all the government positions at present held by deaf-mutes, and listened to the commendable words of the various heads of departments praising the excellence of the deaf workmen. Their personal and official reports on such investigations (if such exist) are documents of the keenest wisdom, and something we should hand down printed in bold-face type to future generations of the deaf!

This ruling of the President and the United States Executive Civil Service Commission at Washington would not be such a heavy blow to the deaf if they had not classed the deaf in this objectionable list of undesirable "defectives"; if they had made a special note in regard to deaf-mutes seeking examination for government positions. But with the strenuous and thundering movement of a heavy hand, the uneducated, unthinking and selfish few who control the workings of the Civil Service Act, press down upon the brows of the deaf citizens of the country the crown of thorns. The agony is not intense, however, for the deaf take hope in calmly viewing the restful ease of the wreath on the head of a human profile stamped on their country's gold coins, on which is engraven the word "LIBERTY." They trust that in time the thorny spikes will be cast away from their undesired crown of thorns, and all wounds healed by an incoming President and Commission who have been educated as to the capabilities of the deaf, and recognize in them a body of good and faithful servants of their country and government.

The deaf of the country need to look out for themselves, and to be free from the influence of these uneducated and biased hearing people, which causes a feeling of pain and littleness among them; into the largeness of something that is greater than themselves. They need to feel the inspiration and leadership of those true hearing friends and deaf-mutes who can really inspire them, because they are truer, better, greater, wiser, more capable and influential than they are. Faithful and wise leadership begets in the deaf a strong faith that the triumph in their cause will ultimately result, even if the manner of procedure be slow and tedious. When those who would advance the interests of the country's deaf population are honest, reverent and brave, anything and everything becomes an opportunity fraught with wonderful possibilities, and it will not be long before the "assets of the Nation," who boast of their bonds and their stocks, of their cities and rivers, of their mines and crops, and of their ships and arms, will be asking themselves if a great and grievous wrong is not done the deaf upbuilder, when they classify the deaf with the criminal, insane, epileptic, physically deformed and diseased, under the term "Defectives," and in consequence of being so regarded, therefore "undesirables."

There are also a good many other hearing people who look upon the deaf as a class of citizens "undesirable," who harbor the unjust and insane belief that the ultimate destiny of them all is the poor farm, or workhouse, if any and all are not fortunate enough to land in the penitentiary for life. We find these wonderfully and fearfully made assertions in high offices of the State and municipalities, men and women heralded as possessing superior political or business ability, owners and managers of great enterprises in all lines of business, "Napoleons of finance," etc. The list is a long one. These may be men with college diplomas thrust in their pockets, but at the same time they are uneducated because they are unthinking and selfish because they also classify the deaf as "defectives," and refuse them the opportunity in the way of employment that the deaf may prove the fallacy of their conclusions and belief. They shut their eyes to the fact that the laws force upon the State Boards of Education the necessity of educating every deaf-mute child, and that the wealth at public institutions or schools erected and maintained that the particular class receive instruction apart from the hearing, in order that neither class be hindered in advancement, by one another. The State supports these schools for the deaf with REAL MONEY, not with charity and sympathy. They are proclaiming the fact that the deaf are in every way a worthy and desirable class of citizens.

Even if this information is possessed by the general run of the people I refer to, they are unthinking and selfish because they will judge ALL THE DEAF BY THE inability or conduct of ONE deaf man or woman, while an untold sort of fate has precipitated before them. From this one exceptional case their conclusions are formed, belief satisfied, and a ban placed on all deaf-mutes seeking employment. Or, if a deaf man or woman of more than passing moment in the work-a-day or professional world is by some unforeseen and unfortunate yielding at a supreme moment tempted to fail and then is unmasked, the moment the white robe falls off the hearing public at once sizes up all the deaf as having dispositions and learnings equally as shady, and deem them unworthy the confidence and respect that should be their due, and classify them as "undesirables," more undesirable than those deaf whom they class as mediocre, and their condemnation of the deaf is shown in more ways than one with unmistakable severity. And yet these very same people, in their mistaken impression, and while still blowing bubbles in their argument, lose sight of the fact that proportion of such cases in their own class and that of the deaf is so greatly different that comparisons would seem odious and entirely out of place. It is enough to say that the newspapers all over the country, every day in the year contain columns of matter wrung from the family skeletons of prominent hearing people, while only once in about every ten or fifteen years will the newspapers be able to record the downfall of a deaf man or woman of education and refinement. Oh, yes; those who classify the deaf as "undesirables" in consequence

(Concluded on Fourth Page.)

Deaf-Mutes' Journal.
NEW YORK, AUGUST 27, 1908.
EDWIN A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published at 1010 Street and Broadway) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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One Copy, one year \$1.00
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"He's true to God who's true to man:
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
'Neath the all-beholding sun,
'Tis wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.
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We are very glad to note that the crusade against impostors, who claim to be "deaf and dumb," which the JOURNAL inaugurated some months ago, is beginning to bear fruit. The police of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities are on the alert to apprehend these rascals who thrive upon alleged misfortune and give the deaf-mutes the undeserved reputation of being beggars and incompetents.

The New York Times of Sunday, August 23d, gives space to the following sample:

John Sullivan, a prisoner arraigned in the Night Court last evening on a charge of vagrancy, after he had been arrested for begging by the aid of cards upon which was printed the statement that he was both deaf and dumb, suddenly forgot the extent of his physical disabilities and told Magistrate House that there was a mistake in regard to the facts concerning his arrest.

Sullivan was arrested at Church and Walker Streets by Patrolman Saksy, of the Leonard Street Station. The officer testified in the Night Court that the prisoner was passing the cards upon which was printed an account of his alleged infirmities to pedestrians, and was soliciting them for money by gestures.

Upon the cards, in addition to the statement that the applicant was deaf and dumb, was a paragraph devoted to an explanation of the use the money was to be applied to in case any was given. This part: "I am trying to get an education so that I may be self-supporting." The prisoner declared that the cards were not his, but failed to explain his use of them. He was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

This impostor should have been given a much longer sentence, but unfortunately the Judge looked upon only one side of the abuse, that of deceiving the public. When it becomes strongly impressed upon the authorities that the worst feature of the imposition is the defamatory of all good, law-abiding intelligent and industrious deaf-mutes, the penalty will very likely be made much more severe.

Below is a sample of an ingenious effort to get around the "begging" part of the scheme. Two of the poems of Ella Wheeler Wilcox are appended to the "mute's appeal."

"OPTIMISTIC SILENCE."
So many Gods so many Creeds
So many paths that wind and wind
While just the art of being kind
Is all the sad world needs.

A MUTE'S APPEAL NOT A BEGGAR.
Please purchase the poems below of ELLA WHEELER WILCOX, y so doing, you will greatly assist me with my plans for the future.

Price—Whatever you wish to give, large as well as small gifts, will be thankfully accepted. Everything helps.

TO THE READER.
For more than two years I have been deaf and dumb from a terrible attack of Scarlet Fever, and being unable to find employment of any kind, having always been refused with words, saying that they would have to employ another man to keep writing to me, as I would not know what they wanted done or hear what they might say to me. At last, discouraged with life, I decided on this plan of offering the poems below for sale in order to obtain enough money, whereby I may live happy and be a future support to my Mother. My plan being to open a stationery store. My success depends upon the sale of these poems, and I trust the reader, he or she, will kindly assist me in my effort to succeed. God will reward you by future good fortune, he sides, Providence may have been more kind to you than to me; if so, please assist me, and may God send many happy years to

come. This is the sincere wish of an unhappy creature who will appreciate your slightest consideration.
Very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM B. PERRY.

If William B. Perry be really a deaf-mute, we do not know him, and none of the deaf we have asked have ever heard of him. To sell such prints to the public, a license is required, and any deaf-mute who encounters him in the act of selling them, can safely turn him over to a policeman and make a charge against him.

Education is free to all the deaf, just as it is to all the hearing; and this man, if he wrote the "appeal" himself and is able-bodied, has sufficient education to be earning his living at some honest and honorable occupation. It is a vile slander upon the deaf to suggest that they can not be employed because it would be necessary to "employ another man to keep writing to them."

The State Associations of the deaf are doing an excellent service by incorporating, in their formal resolutions, paragraphs denouncing men who prey upon public sympathy under the guise of being "deaf and dumb."

If the deaf everywhere will try to bring this to the attention of the Civic authorities, they will be doing a good deal to right a wrong impression concerning deaf-mutes as a class. The deaf are invariably good workers and good citizens, and the public ought to know it.

DURING the past two weeks several news items have been sent to the Editor for insertion in the New York column, but as they were unsigned, we were reluctantly obliged to put them in the waste basket. No notice is taken of anonymous communications. Sign your name to anything you want printed. The Editor must know who the writer is in every case where correspondence is sent for publication.

Killed by the Cars.

Charles Helfand, a cigarette manufacturer of 73 Oak Street, today discovered that the young man who died in Noble Hospital in Westfield, Mass., Saturday, of injuries received by being struck by a train was his son, Louis Helfand, 19 years old. Mr. Helfand has made arrangements to have the body brought to this city for burial.

At the Helfand home in Oak Street this morning, it was stated that Louis had been a pupil at the institute for the deaf and dumb at Hartford and that when the school closed two weeks ago he came home. He then said that he wanted to go and look for work, as he wished to aid his parents in their efforts to have him get instruction at the Hartford School for the Deaf and Dumb.

Louis with another boy named Salzman, who is also a pupil at the institute in Hartford, started away together to look for employment. The Helfands did not know where the two boys were going and no word had been received from them since they went away. Mrs. Helfand said today that she believed her son was on his way home when he was struck by a train. The Westfield authorities found a card in the clothing which read "Louis Helfand." The attention of the parents was brought to the notice in The Register last night of the death of the stranger in the hospital in Westfield and they at once suspected that the man who died was their son.—New Haven Register, Aug. 18.

New Jersey.

Mr. Henry Sinclair, forty years old, of Milford, N. J., died at ten o'clock last Wednesday morning, of Tuberculosis, at the Easton Hospital, where he had been under treatment during the past two weeks. He is survived by his wife, four small children and his parents, all of Milford, N. J. Last Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reigel, of Reigsville, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Price, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Christman, of Easton, attended the funeral of Henry Sinclair, when his remains were interred at Bloomsburg, N. J.
Mrs. Henry Heller, of Lamberts-ville, N. J., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Reigel.
Mr. Samuel Price, of Easton, Pa., expects to be in Philadelphia and Lancaster, Pa., till Labor Day.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The New England Convention.

The 26th Biennial Convention of the New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf-Mutes assembled at Metropolitan Hall, Providence, R. I., at ten o'clock on the morning of Friday, August 21st.

About one hundred members and visitors were present at the session when President George C. Sawyer, of Boston, Mass., called the meeting to order at ten o'clock. The forenoon session was spent following the President's address and the transaction of business connected with the report of officers and other routine matters. At two o'clock Mayor P. J. McCarthy was present to welcome the Convention to the city. His address was interpreted to the audience by Edward Perkins Clarke, Principal of the School for the Deaf, Rome, N. Y., the official interpreter of the organization.

Among the delegates present were: President George C. Sawyer, electrotyper, Boston; Harry C. White, author of a legal work entitled "Law Points," Boston; Herman Erbe, of Waterbury, Ct.; George A. Holmes, Clerk of Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, Boston; F. W. Bigelow, of Bigelow & Jordan, Boston; H. M. Fairman, Worcester, real estate; A. L. Carlisle, undertaker, Bangor, Me.; Rev. John Keiser, assistant rector of St. Ann's Church, New York; Edwin Hodgson, editor of the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, New York; E. W. Frisbee, Everett, Mass.; Levi A. Lester, Providence; Harry E. Babbitt, electrotyper, Boston; George E. Fister, Saco, Me., and Harry Jordan, of Dorchester, Mass.

Henry W. Fairman, of Worcester, opened the session with prayer. A discussion immediately arose over the election of a Secretary pro tem. to act in the absence of the Secretary, Miss M. E. Atkinson, New Britain, Ct. The contest resulted in the choice of Herman Erbe by a large majority on a show of hands.

The address of President Sawyer reviewed the purpose and work of the Association, referring in a eulogistic vein to J. T. Tillinghast, of New Bedford, Mass., whose death occurred within the past year. He spoke particularly of the work of Mr. Tillinghast as President of the Association for many years, and of his successful efforts to guard the financial interests of the organization.

Things began to get lively when the question as to whether the records of the last Convention held at New Haven two years ago should be read by the Secretary pro tem. or by the President, who was Secretary at that time, and wrote the records. The arguments were sharp and prolonged. It was finally decided that the minutes should be read by the President. The records were approved.

Treasurer Bigelow read his report, showing a satisfactory condition of the finances. Another hot debate arose as to whether the report should be discussed before it was received and placed on file, or whether it should first be formally received and criticised under the head of new business.

The author of "Law and Points" was called to the platform to expound parliamentary law touching the question, and Mr. Fister, of Saco, was emphatic in the expression of his views. The first incident that was regarded as really amusing by the members was when Mr. Fister became so excited that his chair slid from under him and dropped his weight hard upon the polished floor. He took it as a good joke and laughed with the others. The report was accepted after the Treasurer explained to Mr. Fister's satisfaction the amount of the fare on the railroad between Boston and New Haven.

A motion to appoint a committee of six, one member from each of the New England States, to revise the constitution of the association was discussed energetically. Mr. White said the plan was unwieldy and top-heavy. He was on the platform with the President, giving his views, when somebody questioned his membership in the association. The President replied that he must obey the rules and display his membership badge if he expected to participate in the proceedings. Thereupon Mr. White carelessly pushed aside his coat and showed his badge carefully pinned to his waistcoat.

Mr. Fister, of Saco, jumped to his feet to object to something, and he was promptly pulled into his chair by Undertaker Carlisle, of Bangor. A vote was carried to appoint a committee to revise the constitution, and the forenoon session adjourned.

At the afternoon session Friday, the chief features were the oration by Rev. John H. Keiser, of New York, and the address of welcome by Mayor J. P. McCarthy.

Prof. E. P. Clarke interpreted the Mayor's remarks, which were sometimes humorous, at other times sympathetic, and throughout the entire address most cordial and friendly towards the deaf-mutes,

all of whom he invited to visit him at the City Hall and inscribe their names in the book set apart for that purpose.

At the conclusion of the address, Mr. E. P. Frisbee moved that Mayor McCarthy be given a vote of thanks, and also be made an honorary member of the Association. The motion was unanimously carried.

Rev. John H. Keiser then delivered, in graphic signs, the following oration:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Over forty years have passed since the New England Gallaudet Association was organized. The main project before the Association at its inception was the erection of a suitable memorial tribute to Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the founder of the deaf-mute education in the United States. The response to the appeal for funds was quick and generous. From all parts of the United States the silent people who had shared in the fruits of Gallaudet's labors, gladly sent their offerings to the central Committee located at Hartford, Ct. In a short space of time the fund was completed, and a marble cenotaph erected in front of the Hartford School for the Deaf. On September 6, 1854, the monument was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of a large assemblage of the deaf and their friends. It still stands to-day in front of Old Hartford, attesting the love and gratitude of the deaf to their earliest benefactor.

The work for which the Association had originally assembled, having been brought to a successful completion, it was unanimously decided to continue the Association, changing the object to what it is now, "the intellectual and social welfare of the deaf."

It has patiently and persistently adhered to this object during the forty years of its existence, and has accomplished much that has materially conduced to the advancement of the interests of the deaf. Starting with a mere handful of members, it has grown steadily and to-day numbers hundreds of the deaf drawn from all the States of New England, a very large number of whom are graduates of Hartford.

Efficiently officered, with members keenly aware of the opportunities and privileges of a well organized society, its finances wisely administered, it is no wonder that it has been able to do so much for the deaf as a class, safeguarding their interests, raising the standard of deaf-mute education, and in general general taking a very active part in everything that has conduced to the intellectual and social advancement of the deaf.

Times have changed since those early days when Gallaudet crossed the ocean and travelled through England and France seeking to learn the methods whereby deaf-mutes were taught. England offered no aid or encouragement, so to France Gallaudet turned his footsteps, and there the large-hearted Abbe Sicard, the successor of Abbe de l'Epee, took him in and made him welcome, throwing in his way every opportunity for learning the methods with which the Abbe had attained such wonderful success. Back to America came Gallaudet, bringing with him Laurent Clerc, a deaf-mute pupil of the Abbe Sicard, to help Gallaudet in his first efforts. As is generally the case with pioneers, it was Gallaudet's fate to be misunderstood and ridiculed. Many from whom he endeavored to obtain help, listened with incredulous amazement to a project that seemed utterly impossible. Often discouraged and weary, the good man persisted in his efforts. He was successful. The little school grew and prospered, and to-day you owe your education and success in life.

The seed thus sown in the soil of New England took root, and was destined to bear fruit a hundred-fold. To-day not another country in the world can boast of schools for the deaf that surpass those of the United States in size and equipment, and the hundreds of graduates that annually leave these schools, and take their places in the world, proving themselves useful and respected citizens, able to hold their own with their more fortunate hearing brethren. Many have risen to high positions as instructors, scientists, editors, clergymen, lawyers, artists and sculptors, while those in the humbler walks of life have no cause to complain, when they are dealt with fairly and squarely and their infirmity is not weighed against their capabilities.

As the number of deaf-mute graduates increased, and settled down in life, the need of societies and associations to keep alive friendships formed at school, and in a measure to supplement the education there received, became apparent. The members were drawn together by bonds of sympathy, for they had the same infirmity and used the same language, the beautiful and graceful language of signs. By means of this language, lectures were given, debates held and various forms of entertainment provided. Later the field of usefulness of these societies widened considerably, as opportunities for mutual improvement multiplied. The religious education of the deaf was un-

dertaken, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, the worthy son of an illustrious father. Missions were founded in New York and Pennsylvania, and Rev. Henry Winter Syle was the first deaf-mute to be ordained to the priesthood. Others soon followed in his footsteps and to-day are doing noble work spreading the message of the gospel among the silent people. There are now three churches exclusively for the deaf—in New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia—and upwards of a hundred mission stations in the United States.

Another step forward was made when Homes for the Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes began to be started. There is no more pitiful case than that of the deaf-mute whom age and additional infirmity has incapacitated from earning a livelihood and who is compelled to accept the cold charity of the almshouse or hospital. Now with the Homes established and supported mainly by the deaf themselves, those of their class who have fallen down in the battle of life, who have been buffeted by the storms of illness and adversity, can find a haven of refuge among unfortunates similarly afflicted and pass the eventide of life in peace and rest.

You have such a home at Everett, Mass., which I am sure you all take a pride in supporting. Funds will always be needed till there is a sufficient endowment to enable it to be self-supporting, and doubtless you will make every effort to secure this endowment.

In this somewhat hasty summary of the main lines of progress among the deaf, we cannot be blind to the fact that it has not always been smooth sailing. Times change and we with them. We cannot expect absolute consistency of thought from anyone. To do so would be foolish, for there is no moral virtue in it, because social progress is everywhere the result of changes in opinion. What some people call consistency of thought is nothing short of mental stagnation. Opposition is often a healthful sign, but too often it is misdirected, and serves to block the wheels of progress.

Unhappily the truth must be told there is too much of this kind of opposition among the deaf themselves, which serves no good purpose.

One of the speakers at the recent Convention of the Empire State Association in Buffalo, N. Y., commented on the apathy of the deaf nowadays, to affairs that were of vital interest to them. This apathy is not to be attributed to lack of intelligence, but to lack of unity.

Instead of standing together, it is often the case that an association of several hundred deaf-mutes exists in name only. It is split and rent by various cliques, founded on schools the parties attended, religious belief, raise barriers towards a better understanding, and many are swayed by personal likes or dislikes that serve to warp their judgment. Endeavor is lost in conflict and clamor, and a few earnest ones that seek to stem the tide are overwhelmed.

The main feature of conventions often centers in the election of officers to the exclusion of all else, or at best a passing reference to things that by their importance should take the lead. Energy and brains are wasted on petty affairs, endeavor scattered over a wide range of impossible far-fetched projects.

Worst of all is the lack of unity exhibited, the prevailing spirit of selfishness, all too patent to the observer. They distrust and discredit the leaders whom they have elected, when they should do their utmost to support them. If one rises superior to his limitations, many would feign drag him down to a mediocre level, forgetful that each shining example lifts and inspires others.

A wide field of endeavor and usefulness lies open before you. There is a good man at the helm at the present to guide the affairs of the Association. Lend him your support, be earnest and active, and may the success that has crowned your efforts in the past, be yours in the future.

The oration was discussed by Messrs. A. L. Carlisle, Herman Erbe, and E. P. Frisbee, the latter being especially dramatic in the delivery of his comments.

Mr. E. A. Hodgson, for over a quarter of a century an honorary member of the Association, upon invitation addressed the assembly.

Rev. John Keiser was formally voted into honorary membership.

President Sawyer invited the vice-president, A. L. Carlisle, to take the chair, and then proceeded to put the question of New England representation at the Convention of the National Association of the Deaf at Colorado Springs, in the year 1910.

Messrs. Fister, John Shea, F. P. Bigelow, and Edwin P. Frisbee discussed the matter pro and con, and it was at last decided to have duly accredited representatives present.

A ballot vote was taken to decide upon the individuals, which resulted in the selection of Mr. E. P. Frisbee, of Massachusetts, and Mr. A. L. Carlisle, of Maine.

A recess was then taken till ten o'clock Saturday evening.

President Sawyer called the meeting to order promptly, and after some preliminary work, the election of officers was begun.

The following officers were elected for the coming two years:

President—F. W. Bigelow, Boston, Mass.
Vice-President—Albert Carlisle, Bangor, Me.
Secretary—George E. Fister, Saco, Me.

Treasurer—E. W. Frisbee, Everett, Mass.

The election was by ballot, Albert L. Carlisle, George A. Holmes and Mrs. Hardy Chapman acting as tellers.

On motion of Harry C. White, of Boston, the State Managers were empowered to raise a fund to pay the expenses of their trips to the Conventions of the organization. It was also voted that State Managers make a report of their work to each Biennial Convention.

A committee consisting of Albert L. Carlisle, F. W. Bigelow and Arthur D. Bryant, was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of John T. Tillinghast, of New Bedford. The opening prayer was delivered by Hardy Chapman, of Salem, Mass.

The business session came to an end at noon. It had been planned to go to Vanity Fair for an outing in the afternoon, but the rain interfered with the plans. A social meeting was held in Metropolitan Hall, at two o'clock.

Waterbury, Ct.

Mr. Michael F. Walsh opened a microscope poultry business a few weeks back, in the rear of his married brother's house. He says that chickens are easily taken care of, and eat next to nothing. A yard looks very lonely without them. He also says that it only takes about a bushel of corn a week to feed a dozen chickens, which at eighty cents a bushel would only be forty-one dollars and sixty cents a year, for which he is amply repaid, since they will lay an egg a day for about one month in the year that would be thirty dozen, which at thirty-six cents per dozen would realize five dollars and forty cents. This calculation shows a pecuniary profit. He still earns excellent wages by working at the Scoville Manufacturing Company as a tool-setter.

Mr. James R. Hine, having been working for more than fifty summers as a "son of wax," since before the Civil War broke out, is going to be seventy and one years of age soon.

Mr. Israel E. Worcester came out with a swell suit. Charles Bronson met him and said: "Israel, you are swell, where did you get it?" He told Charles that he went the other day to the Gately & Brennan store, and when he was coming out, his coat caught on a nail and tore. He sued them and got a new suit.

Mr. Herman R. Erbe went, on the 20th of the present month, to Providence, R. I., in order to attend the twenty-sixth Biennial Convention of the New England Gallaudet Association.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Saxe performed the packing, binded up the table legs, sewed old quilts around the parlor chairs and put the family cat in a bag, and moved their earthly effects out of the old house into the new.

Mr. Charles Bronson moved easily, without any smashing of their mahogany, to Park Avenue, and is living with a family. He secured a job again in the Novelty Shop.

A letter, from New York City, was handed to the knight of quill that his beautiful sister, who can talk the language of fingers like lightning, Ettie Freedman, went, three weeks ago, to Sullivan County for the balance of the summer. She is having the time of her life there.

Miss Ella Plurr, some time ago, spent a few days in Watertown, to pal with her friend, Miss Cushman. She enjoyed the cool breeze of Watertown and had a tip-top time.

Mr. Fred H. Holland, a pop-corn maker, is a happy man; he is happier than we are, for labor is sweeter than idleness.

Honest Walsh said he could walk in a bee line in the dark, because he did not lose his equilibrium.

Mr. Edward H. Hine, last week, went to Mr. and Mrs. Waters on a friendly visit, in Hartford, Ct.

Mrs. Edward H. Hine, the wife of the king of checker players, is going to leave this town next Saturday for Hartford, Ct.

Mrs. James R. Hine is contemplating a trip to New Hampshire next week, to stay just for a pleasant time with her oldest sister.

The knight of the quill sends his kindest congratulations to Miss Camille Meyer, a Southern beauty, upon her marriage Mr. to Edgar Bloom. He wishes them health, happiness and wealth.

Mr. S. Crossman, of Springfield, Mass., was in town for two days.

Mrs. H. R. Erbe is spending a few days in Southington, of which she is a native, with her relatives. Mr. Gennett, of Thomaston, was

in town for a day. He came to the Waterbury Deaf-Mute Pleasure Circle with a lot of comical stories.

The knight of the quill was enjoying the sea breezes three Sundays back at New Haven, Ct.

Mr. Edward Hine will be in Honest Walsh's place, as chairman, who retires soon.

S. M. FREEDMAN.
August 22, 1908

Resolution of Sympathy.

The International Deaf Artists' Club tender to Miss Ruby Abrams, a member of organization,
A Resolution, That the sympathy of the members be tendered her in her bereavement over the loss of her father.

That a copy of the resolution be forwarded to her by the Secretary, and
That it be suitably inscribed on the minutes of the club.

JACQUES ALEXANDER,
August 20, 1908. Secretary.

What One Honest Act Did

A few years ago a gentleman was riding down town one morning in Philadelphia. Wishing to buy a morning paper, he called a newsboy. The car was standing still at the time, and as the paper boys were not allowed on the cars of that line, he stood on the pavement while making change for the quarter the gentleman had given him. Suddenly the car started and was off before the lad could return the change or gain a footing on the running board.

For an instant there was a race between the car and the boy but the boy was left behind. The gentleman was ruefully considering the fact that his paper had been a dear one, when what was his surprise a minute later, to see the newsboy board the car and hand him the change. In another second he was off again, but not before the gentleman had caught sight of his number, and remembered it.

Now it happened that this gentleman was at the head of one of the largest department stores in Philadelphia. Some weeks after the incident related, he had occasion to discharge a boy in his employ, and instantly the boy who had taken such pains to be honest came into his mind.

He still remembered his number and immediately set out in search of him. After some difficulty, the boy was found and at once engaged.

To-day he occupies one of the most responsible positions in his employer's establishment.—Boys' World.

Who Invented Spectacles?

Dr. Johnson expressed his surprise that the inventor of spectacles had not found any biographer to celebrate his achievement. It is known that a monk named Rivalto, in a sermon preached at Florence in 1305, said spectacles had been known about 20 years. This would fix the time of their introduction in 1285.

Accepting that date, it is still left in doubt as to the person who introduced them. The honor is divided between two rivals, Spino and Calvino, who flourished about that time. Some state that Calvino was first to make the discovery and turn it to practical use for his own advantage. He made known the astounding fact that he could arrest the decay and restore the original strength and acuteness of sight even in those who were nearly blind. But he was careful to avoid even giving a hint as to the means by which he could effect this improvement.

Spino, however, discovered the secret and proclaimed it to the world. He did not attempt to keep the power he had discovered and use it for his own advantage exclusively. He generously made it common to all. Even if it be granted that Calvino's discovery preceded that of Spino a few years in point of time, it does not in the least reduce the latter's claim to the gratitude of mankind, nor alter the fact that the world—the great portion at least afflicted with defective vision—is indebted to Spino for spectacles.

Observing Regulations

A new national guardsman was on sentry duty one night during his first encampment when a friend brought him a pie from the canteen. As he sat on the grass eating the pie the major sauntered up in undress. The sentry, not recognizing him, did not salute, and the major stopped and said:

"What's that you have there?"
"Pie," said the sentry, good naturedly.
"Apple pie. Have a bite?"
"Do you know who I am?"
"No," said the sentry, "unless you're the major's groom."
"Guess again."
"The barber from the village?"
"No."
"Maybe"—here the sentry laughed—"maybe you're the major himself?"
"That's right. I am the major," was the reply.
The sentry scrambled up. "Hold the pie, will you, while I present arms!"

PHILADELPHIA.

News items for this column should be sent to James S. Reider, 1838 North Dover Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Beginning on Thursday of this week, the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf will hold its twenty-second Convention in the city of Lancaster, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Lancaster has a population of about fifty thousand, and is one of the most progressive cities in the State. The hotel accommodations are ample, and the low rates should be an inducement to many deaf to attend. It is to their interest to attend, and it is very desirable that every city in the State shall be represented.

The next issue of the JOURNAL will probably report the proceedings, and we hope that a creditable showing will be made by the Society. Will you be one of the makers?

It appears that Philadelphia will, as usual, be well represented at this Convention. The number may be anywhere between twenty and thirty, nearer the latter we think.

Dr. A. L. E. Crouter has promised to be present, and the many graduates of the big Philadelphia School will undoubtedly be glad to meet him there once more. The Doctor needed no coaxing; he goes of his own volition, and we shall be glad to have his counsel and aid.

The Rev. C. O. Dantzer left last Saturday evening for Wheeling, W. Va., to take part in the dedication of the new St. Elizabeth's Church for the Deaf. On his way back he will stop at Lancaster, to attend the convention.

Next Sunday, August 30th, will be the last Sunday for holding morning service at All Souls' Church. On September 6th, the afternoon will be resumed, when there will be a celebration of Holy Communion. The local deaf are asked to take notice of this and to inform their deaf friends of it. The Bible Class will also begin its weekly session on September 6th, with the Rev. Mr. Dantzer as teacher. Mrs. M. J. Syle will teach in October, and others will follow.

It is very gratifying to report that nearly seventy dollars (\$70) was netted by the recent lawn fete at the home of Miss Emma J. Shields in Germantown. The money is for All Souls' Church.

Tickets are out for a social and entertainment to be given at All Souls' Hall on Wednesday evening, September 9th.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rigg returned to the city last Thursday, after an absence of several weeks, during which she visited points around Boston and Elizabeth, N. J. She reports a delightful time, and she certainly looks fine.

We are pleased to report that Joseph, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Lipsett, has so far recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever that to-morrow (Monday) he will be taken to Atlantic City to recuperate. The hospital here has quarters at the seashore for its convalescing patients.

Miss Kate Stetser is probably the first person here to go to Lancaster. She left on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Ziegler left last Thursday for Jonestown, to visit the latter's brother for a couple of days, and from there they will go to Lancaster.

Mrs. Mary H. Rocap spent a few days in Ocean City last week. She had the intention of renting a cottage for a short time, but found no suitable one available.

Miss Susan McKinney spent an enjoyable day at Atlantic City last week.

John P. Detweiler returned to his Danville home on Saturday, having spent two weeks here.

Mrs. Charles Partington left on Saturday for points in Massachusetts. After remaining there about two weeks she will proceed to Canada to visit her brother, near the city of Montreal. She expects to be away till about October.

Mrs. Louisa Slifer accompanied her sister, Mrs. Holmes, to Wildwood, N. J., last Thursday, and remained till Saturday. Miss Katie Eisele also accompanied them and will stay a week.

Messrs. Martin C. Fortescue and Thomas Breen returned from near Dover, Del., where they worked for two weeks, last Monday night a week. They called on the JOURNAL representative the next evening and related the woeful times they both had with the "skeeters" which attacked them relentlessly.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH FOR THE DEAF.

Franklin Street above Green, Phila., Pa.

REV. C. O. DANTZER, Pastor, 8525 N. Nineteenth Street.

Services every Sunday at 2:30 P.M. (Except during July and August, 10:30 A.M.)

Holy Communion—First Sunday of the month.

Bible Class, immediately after services.

Clere Literary Association meets every Thursday, after 7:30 o'clock.

COLORADO.

Continued from First Page.

thereof, are wonderfully and fearfully made!

One of the Colorado daily papers recently printed the following in its editorial columns, in commenting on "State Institutions and the Community":

"Canon City is subject to the unpleasantness of constantly traveling convicts, together with the danger of occasional outbreaks. And Pueblo has suffered from the excesses of lunatics driven out of the asylum and 'run amuck.' * * * Under the circumstances we in Colorado Springs may consider ourselves peculiarly favored in having a State educational institution instead of one of the penal or corrective establishments here. * * * But it may be doubted whether some classes of these places are desirable even from a money standpoint."

It seems to be the insatiable desire of newspapers when speaking of the criminal, epileptic, insane and physically diseased classes, to add to the list the institution for the deaf and dumb, of course, always inferring thereby that it is in the same category as criminal and charitable institutions, and thus maligning a desirable class of future deaf citizens, who will always, when they understand, rise up and condemn in no uncertain tone their classification, and lambast the uneducated, unthinking and selfish hearing brethren who classify them so.

Discussion that followed by President Kestner and Rev. J. H. Cloud, by consent, and others, was lengthy and enthusiastic.

Mr. Elmer E. Smith, of Denver, read his paper "The State Association," commenting on the value of the State Association to the deaf of Colorado, and urging united effort in order to gain lasting benefits.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then read, each resolution being discussed and acted upon separately, which resulted in the following being adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The present Civil Service Commission has introduced among its regulations governing examinations for positions in the Governmental service one barring the deaf from taking such examinations; and,

WHEREAS, The educated, adult deaf, have for more than a century demonstrated their ability and efficiency in a multitude of occupations and professions where hearing is not essential; and,

WHEREAS, As large a percentage of the deaf as the hearing are now and have for many years been employed in the Civil Service of the Government, and have proved themselves thoroughly efficient, meritorious and faithful employees; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Colorado State Association of the Deaf in Convention assembled, that this discrimination against the deaf be denounced as wanton and arbitrary and as contrary to our free institutions which guarantee to every citizen equal rights and equal privileges; and, be it further

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to co-operate with the National Association of the Deaf in its efforts to have this discrimination removed; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to General John B. Clark, President of the Commission, and to the press of Denver, thereby calling the attention of the public to a great wrong that is being perpetrated against the educated, adult, self-supporting deaf citizens of Colorado.

WHEREAS, Plans are now being formulated by the National Association of the Deaf to effect a Federation of the American deaf, a union of the several State Associations; and,

WHEREAS, Such a Federation cannot but increase the strength and usefulness of the component State Associations; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Colorado State Association of the Deaf, that it heartily concurs with the said scheme of amalgamation, and that a delegation of five members vested with full powers be appointed to represent it at the Constitutional Convention in Colorado Springs in 1910, when said plan of federation is to be submitted.

WHEREAS, There is a tendency to overlook the fact that schools for the deaf are purely educational, and in no wise penal, reformatory or charitable; and,

WHEREAS, The tendency to group said schools for the deaf with these undesirable classes is apt to awaken prejudice in the public mind in no wise deserved, and to give rise to misconceptions detrimental to the educated, self-supporting adult deaf; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Colorado State Association of the Deaf, that the governor and other executive State officers be earnestly requested not to foster said prejudices and misconceptions by unconsciously grouping the School for the Deaf and Blind at Colorado Springs with the penal, reformatory and charitable institutions of the State, but that full recognition be given it as a part of the public educational system, by grouping it with the State University, the School of Mines, the Normal School and the Agricultural College; and further it is urged that the State Board of Charities and Corrections do not assume the function to visit and inspect said school as coming within its jurisdiction.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that it is perfectly proper for the Legislature to enact laws which will give the Superintendent and Trustees in our State School for the Deaf authority to assign to each pupil the trade to which he or she seems best adapted, after a few trials in various departments.

Resolved, That the Superintendents of the Institutions for the Deaf take some action looking toward increasing the number of trades taught the pupils, and that the equipment used in the present trades taught be improved and added to with up-to-date machinery, to meet the conditions that will confront the school graduate in the outside world, to the end that it will allow deaf pupils to gain a greater proficiency in their trades.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the deaf of the State of Colorado to guard the hearing public against impostors, and to make every effort to the end that "pretending deaf-mutes" be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that the highest educational interests of the deaf in the State Institutions require an increased ratio of deaf teachers, and male hearing teachers, possessing the requisite intellectual and moral qualifications.

Resolved, That the Colorado State Association reaffirms its belief in the superiority of the Combined System of educating the deaf, as attested by the permanent practical results that have attended its use.

Resolved, That we appreciate the publicity given our proceedings by the press of Denver, as it is in accordance with our

aims and wishes to educate the public concerning the deaf.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be expressed to Miss Mary E. Griffin for donating her services as interpreter at the Convention.

Resolved, That we appreciate the kind and encouraging words spoken by the several speakers to the Convention at the opening exercises.

Resolved, That we, members of the Colorado State Association of the Deaf, very much appreciate the kindness shown by the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce in granting the free use of their hall, and that we very heartily thank these Directors for the same.

The president was given power to file names of the various committees demanded in the resolutions at his convenience.

The convention was then declared adjourned sine die.

Friday evening, despite two previous downpours of hail and rain, which dampened the amusement resorts, a very large number of the deaf went to Lakeside, the largest White City west of Chicago. The various shows were well patronized, and all had a merry time, even if it was raw and chilly.

Saturday, August 15th, when the special train pulled out of the Union Depot, on its way to Crystal Lake, about forty-five miles up the beautiful Platte Canon, it was comfortably filled by the deaf and their hearing friends. The scenery was something grand, the rushing and winding river always being fascinating, hundreds of fishermen being seen all along the route, and often seen in the act of landing a speckled beauty.

The Lake was reached at 11:30, and the program of field sports started immediately, the officers being: Stephen McGinnity, Marshal; Paul Erd, Clerk of Course; Max J. Kestner, Judge; Elmer E. Smith, Judge; James Tuskey, Judge; Edward P. McGowan, Starter.

FIELD SPORTS.

100-yard dash, men—\$2.00 hat, Cottrell Clothing Co., Won by S. Janovick.

50-yard dash, ladies—Vase donated by the George Mayer Hardware Co., Won by Miss Edith Williams.

Sack race, men—A pair of cuff-buttons, donated by the Gaudons Co., Won by S. Janovick.

Egg and Spoon Race, married ladies—One case assorted pickles, donated by the Kurer Pickle Co., Won by Mrs. Biele.

50-yard dash, boys—Tie, donated by the Braman Co., Won by E. Harvat.

25-yard hopping race, girls—5 pound box of candy, donated by O. P. Baur Co., Won by Miss Dixon.

Wheelbarrow race, men—Watch fob, donated by the Denver Watch and Case Mfg. Co., Won by S. Janovick.

Nail driving contest, ladies—Ladies' purse, donated by the W. H. Kistler Stationery Co., Won by Mrs. F. L. Reid.

100-yard dash, men over 35 years old—Complete fishing outfit, donated by the May Co., Won by Max Kestner.

Obstacle race, men—Two stick pins, donated by R. E. Maynard, Won by S. Janovick.

Baseball game—Denver vs. Outsiders—Box of cigars, donated by Burt Davis, Won by Outsiders. Score, 8 to 3.

Lunch boxes were opened in conclusion of the obstacle race, and appetites whetted by a perfect atmosphere were appeased. The committee thoughtfully provided ice cream and lemonade, which were completely sold out.

The baseball game interested many, while others found communion with nature, the beautiful scenery being perfect and sublime. While trout fishing, both lake and stream, was excellent, none of the picnicers attempted to lure the finny tribe. The excursion was very orderly and all had a jolly time. It was a tired crowd that landed in Denver again at 8 P.M.

On Sunday, August 16th, Rev. J. H. Cloud held services in St. Mark's Episcopal Church at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. At both services he had a good congregation, while at the afternoon service he baptized the young child of Mr. and Mrs. A. Kent.

Rev. Cloud announced that he would lecture at St. Mark's Parish house on the evening of August 19th, taking as his subject "A Winter's Tale."

The Local Committee worked like Trojans to make the Convention the great success that it was, and to deserve a great amount of praise for their efforts. Messrs. Max J. Kestner, Chairman; E. P. McGowan, F. Lessley, L. McGinnity, and F. Reid were the Committee.

The Convention was favored throughout the entire three days with beautiful weather. Perfect harmony prevailed throughout the sessions and entire satisfaction ex-

pressed on all sides with the work done by the Convention.

In addition to the names of those which appear in this article we had the pleasure of meeting Miss Susie McKee, of Chicago; P. Erd, of Minnesota; Mr. and Mrs. R. Dixon, Miss Linnie Kennedy, Miss B. T. Nichols, of Black Hawk; Mr. and Mrs. D. Wolpert, of Henderson; Mr. Kemp and Miss Williams, of Montana; Perry Nair, of Oklahoma, and others from a distance whose names we fail to recall.

Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. C. F. Timmerman invited fifteen friends to supper on Sunday, July 28th, the occasion being her birthday anniversary. All who attended report having had a good time and pronounced the supper fine. Mrs. Timmerman was the recipient of several very pretty gifts.

On Sunday, July 12th, a large number of the deaf gathered at Maplewood Park, where they spent a pleasant afternoon.

Mrs. John Egan, who is visiting her folks at Highland Mills, and other places, has remembered her friends here with pretty souvenir cards. She expects to return home soon.

Mr. and Mrs. George Davis have returned home after five weeks' absence. They were the guests of Mr. Huffstater and sister at Clayton for a while, then visited the different places at the Thousand Islands. They also visited Ganogaque and Kingston, Ont.

While at Thousand Islands Park they met Mr. Cooper and Mr. Upham, both of Watertown, N. Y. They report having had a very pleasant visit.

Mr. Louis Hicks leaves next week for Detroit, Mich., where he will spend two weeks' vacation.

Miss Eva Sullivan was recently the guests of Mrs. J. F. Keller, of Syracuse, N. Y.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mortimer (nee Hill) a son, July 17th, 1908.

The annual picnic of Ephphatha Mission took place yesterday, at Summerville, a good attendance being present, including several hearing persons. Clifford Peterson, the chairman, was assisted by E. P. Wood and S. De Young.

Following is a list of games, and winners, and the prizes:—50-yard dash for boys—A. Kowski; pipe, 25-yard dash for girls—Miss Kramer, bag; 2-broad jump for boys—A. Kowski, bottle wine; throwing ball for girls—Miss Kramer, looking-glass; slow walking-race for ladies—Mrs. Hamilton, framed picture; ball throwing for boys—C. Peterson, fishing rod; fat men's race—C. Critchley, bottle wine; fat women's race—Mrs. Hamilton, satchel; hopping race—Chas. Gibbs, pipe; shoe race for ladies—Miss Keyes, book; tug-of-war—Mr. Kimmel, a box of cigars; shoe race for gentlemen—Mr. North, scarf-pin.

Mrs. Albert Hochstahl, of Woodson Street, invited five friends to tea Sunday evening, August 23d, and they had a very fine time.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Borinstein have left Wooden Street and moved to Bronson Avenue.

ALTA.

Wilmington, Del.

Who will call at the "Barclay," the Home for Old Quakers in Westchester, and try to place an old inmate, deaf and dumb, in the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf, at Doylestown? She had many friends, but now in her present home is unable to converse with the inmates and is very lonesome. If she could be placed in the Home at Doylestown, Pa., she would feel much happier than she is at the "Barclay." She is about seventy years old.

William Ferris, the son of David Ferris, a noted Quaker journalist, living at Third West Street, is now becoming very deaf. He hears very little, and is losing his hearing daily. He is about fifty years old. If he becomes totally deaf, no doubt he will learn to converse as we deaf-mutes do, and by and by get used to being deaf.

Theodore Scudder is spending his vacation at Atlantic City, N. J.

Mrs. Sarah J. Roth is in poor health this summer.

The deaf-mutes of Wilmington are wondering what has become of Arthur J. Swartz. He has not been seen in this city for some time, neither has he been in attendance at the services for deaf-mutes.

Mr. Thomas Jones, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday afternoon, August 13th, with Mr. and Mrs. Lindell Fell, and then he and Mr. Fell went to Brandywine Spring Park, and met Mr. Keelins and Mamie Fell there. They had a fine time.

Mr. and Mrs. Stumpf spent Sunday with Mrs. Ormrod's mother to-day.

Miss Eva G. Cox spent the week at Atlantic City, and had a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lynch and their daughter, of Chester, are spending a week with Mrs. Lynch's sister in this city.

Charles T. Malone has been call-

ed home on account of the illness of his mother. He will not be present at the Convention at Lancaster this week.

Mrs. Otto Koenig and her children, of Philadelphia, came to Wilmington last week and spent a day with Mr. and Mrs. Lindell Fell.

Mrs. John Lewis, of Philadelphia, is spending this Saturday and Sunday with her mother. She returns home to-night.

Mr. Theodore Scudder, of this city, is visiting his parents at Doylestown, Pa. He expects to return to work in September.

Mrs. Richard Ormrod, of Philadelphia, spent a few days here with her mother, Mrs. Boyer.

Mr. Timothy Keelins was at Ocean City on August 5th, and had a pleasant time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Holt and their daughters are at Atlantic City for a few days.

Lindell Fell is enjoying his vacation at home.

C. T. M.

SOMETHING NEW!

Bridge Board Party

under the auspices of the

Hebrew Congregation of the Deaf

to be held on

Saturday Evening, Oct. 31, 1908

at 8 o'clock

IN THE VESTRYROOM OF THE TEMPLE BETH ISRAEL BIKUR CHOLIM

Cor. 72d Street and Lexington Avenue.

Tickets, including refreshments, 25c.

Prizes will be awarded to winners.

Come one! Come all!

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Post-cards for the convenience of the Deaf! also for the hearing—a brand new idea.

The very latest, And up to date! Seeing is believing and wanting Get them now!

This "handy" card's a dandy thing! It takes the place of pen and tongue; It talks and laughs—it will even sing And stir the soul—like a bell it will ring In a voice that's clear yet dumb.

—J. T. E.

There are ten cards, printed on paper of different colors—white, pink, light blue, yellow, green and lilac.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 have manual alphabet for the use of the Deaf. Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 are particularly designed for the hearing, as they are something ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from what are seen in store windows.

The titles and price list are as follows:

DOUBLE CARDS. No. PER 25 PER 100
Mystery, or the Golden Calif... 1 .85 \$2.75
Bosh... 2 .85 2.75

SINGLE CARDS. Silence, or the Trappist Monk... 3 .35 \$1.25
A Good Hand... 4 .35 1.25
A Handy Card... 5 .35 1.25
Mum's the word... 6 .60 1.50
Dumb Signifi-... 7 .35 1.25
cants... 8 .50 1.50
Base Ball... 9 .85 3.00
He's a King... 10 .85 3.00
She's a Queen... 10 .85 3.00
The "Grouch"... 11 .85 1.50
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The above adjusted prices include mailing free to any part of the United States.

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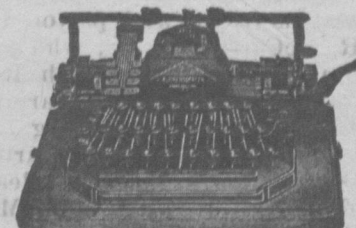
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Joe Pemrose Archie McLaren

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Tickets, admitting a person, 25 cents. Good prizes will be given to the winners at the games.

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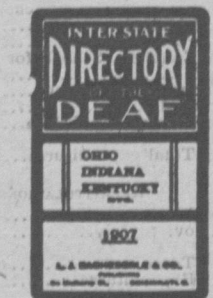
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